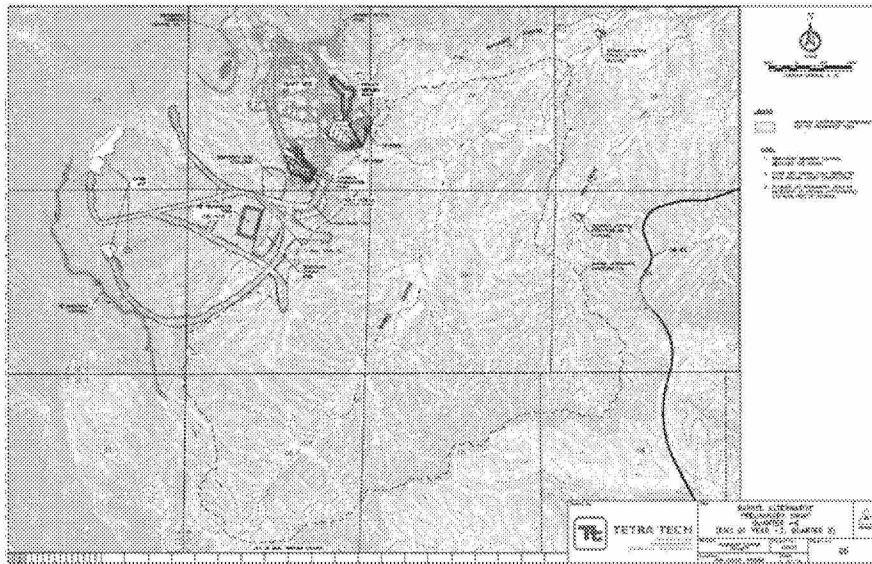
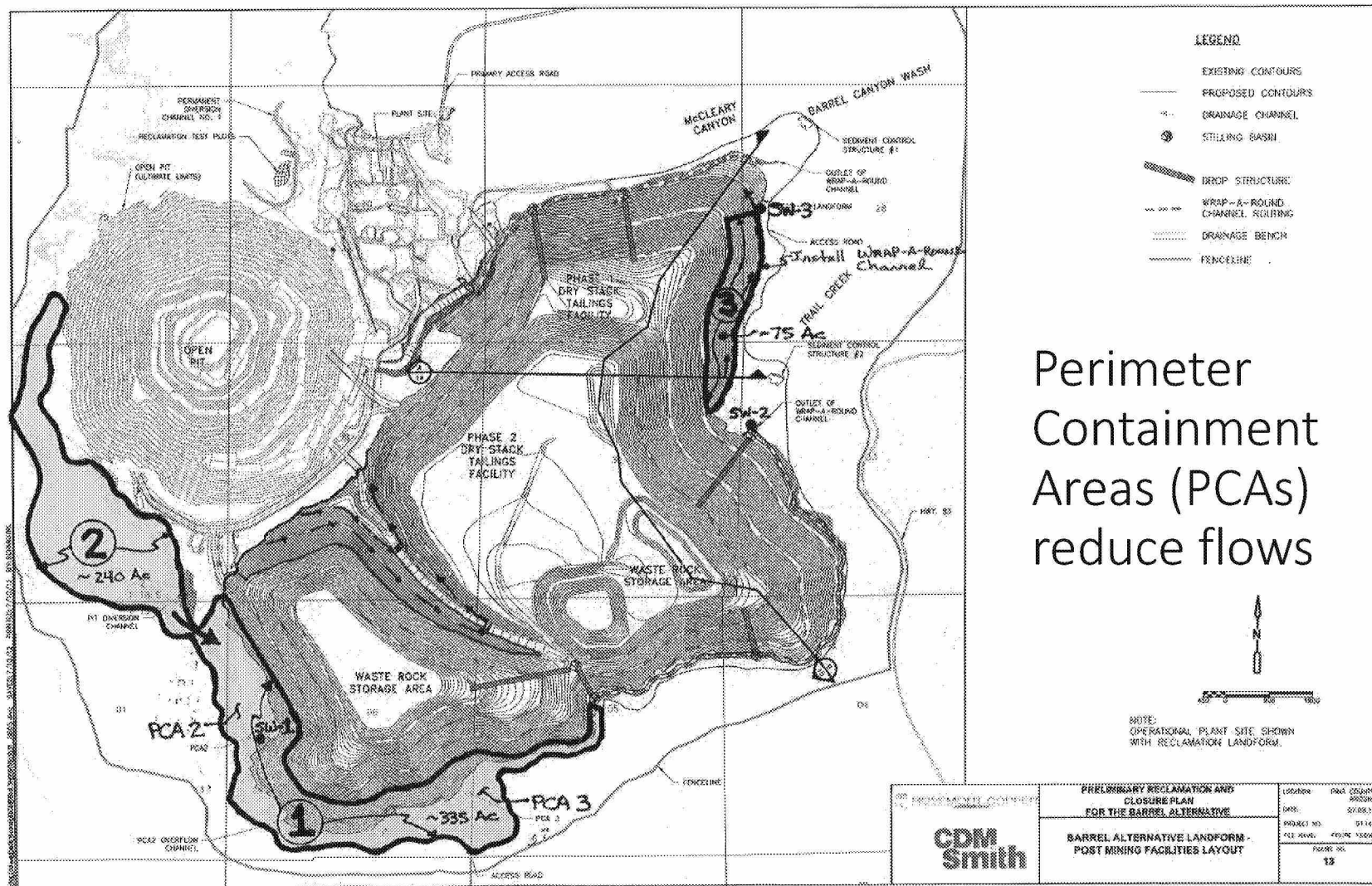


Compliance Dams



- Capacity of dam will be exceeded frequently
- Will uncontrolled releases of contact water meet Arizona Surface Water Quality standards, including suspended solids?



Perimeter
Containment
Areas (PCAs)
reduce flows

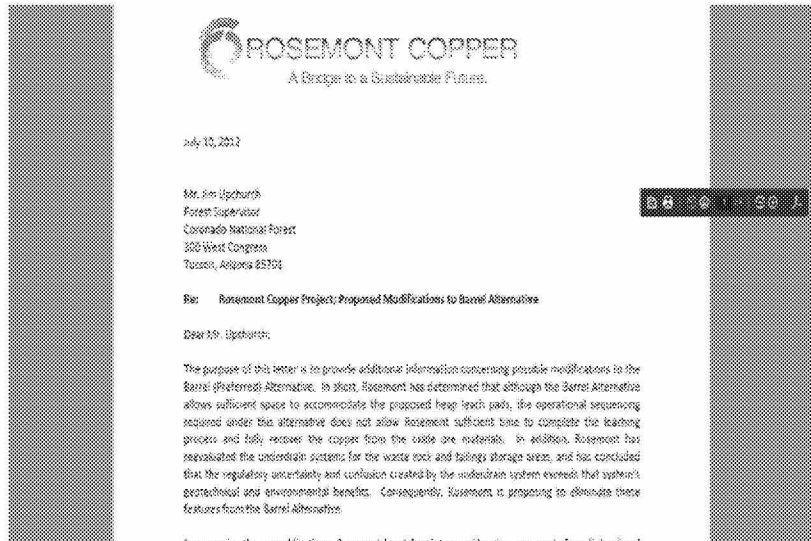
County Findings

- Perimeter containments could be drained to reduce impacts.
- No analysis of impacts of retaining this runoff.

Consequences

- Unnecessary reduction of flows to Barrel and Davidson
- Increased contact and potential for water quality impacts

Consequences of Oxide Disposal



- 65 million tons of Cu oxide-bearing rocks in waste rock
- SWCA 2013 identified Cu exceedance in some waste rock.
- Agencies have not considered practicable alternatives to the proposed discharge of oxides to WUS.

Other Metals

- Exceedances of surface water standards in lab and in Barrel Canyon
- FEIS: stds for dissolved Ag, Cd, Hg, Pb, and total Pb and Se could be exceeded.
- Tetra Tech 2010 Tech Memo on Fate and Transport: 74% of the tailings is outside pit capture.

Waste Rock Seepage Analysis

Basis for 401 Cert states that seepage is not expected based on FEIS.

County Findings

- FEIS did not correct hydraulic conductivity, precip or ET used in seepage analysis
- Ignores preferential flow paths
- Ignores 65 million tons of Cu oxide-bearing rocks

Consequences

- Volume of seepage is higher than modeled.
- Inadequate provisions for detection.
- No protection should seepage reach surface waters outside the 2 compliance points.

401 “Baseline”

County Finding

ADEQ improperly approved a definition requiring water quality after construction impacts to be deemed natural variation.

Consequences

- Samples taken after mine diversions and land clearing impacts would be considered part of the baseline.
- No mitigation of water quality impacts would be required under this definition.

Davidson and Lower Cienega Isotopes

(McIntosh and Tucci, unpublished data)

